

A KEY TO THE FISHES OF LAKE PEND OREILLE

The following key has been made as a guide to help you identify the fishes in Lake Pend Oreille. Use this key and become thoroughly acquainted with each species. It will be important that you know each species of fish since you are expected to count these fish by species. On many occasions the fishermen you contact during interviews will not know the species of fish they possess in their creel. It will be your job to inform or correct these fishermen when requested to do so.

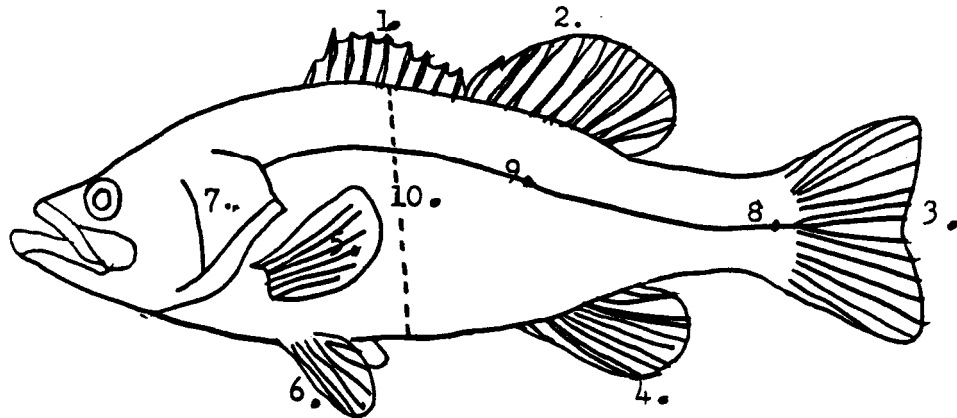
1. Fish with no spines in dorsal and anal fins.
 - a. Fish with adipose fin.
 - b. Mouth large with upper jaw extending back to or beyond the eye.
 - c. Anal fin with 13 to 15 principal raysKokanee,
 - cc. Anal fin with less than 13 principal rays.
 - d. Body with black spots
 - e. Body with rose-colored stripe along the sides. Black spots usually numerous in area below the lateral lineRainbow
 - ee. Body usually without a rose-colored stripe along the sides. Black spots are scarce below the lateral line but are clustered on the caudal peduncle. Red slashes usually present on the underside of the jawsCutthroat
 - dd. Body without black spots.
 - f. Caudal fin strongly forkedMackinaw
 - ff. Caudal fin weakly forked.
 - g. Back strongly mottled with olive and black "worm tracks"Brook Trout
 - gg. Back less mottled but with light spots against a dark olive or green backgroundDolly Varden
 - bb. Mouth small with upper jaw not extending back to the eye. Scales large.
 - h. One flap of skin between the pair of nasal openings on each side of the head. Body slightly deeper than depth of headRocky Mountain Whitefish
 - hh. Two flaps of skin between the nostrils. Body usually twice as deep as depth of headLake Superior Whitefish

- aa. Fish without adipose fin.
 - i. Barbels present. Eyes red or orangeTench
 - ii. Barbels absent.
 - j. Mouth sucker like. Lips large and fleshy..... Sucker
 - jj. Mouth not sucker like. (terminal)
 - k. Anal fin with 13 to 18 principal rays.
Lateral black line between two silvery streaks on sides. Sides usually red on adults Redside
.....Shiner
 - kk. Anal fins with less than 13 principal rays.
 - 1. Mouth large. Upper jaw extending back to eyes Squawfish
 - 11. Mouth small. Upper jaw does not extend back to eyesPeanose

II. Fish with spiney dorsal and anal fins.

- a. Spinous and soft dorsal fins separate. Sides yellow with black bars Yellow Perch
- aa. Spinous and soft dorsal fins connected.
 - b. Anal spines 3
 - c. Mouth large, body slender,color greenish with broad black line along sideLargemouth Bass
 - cc. Mouth small, body short and deep. Opercle or ear flap with a scarlet spot Pumpkinseed
 - bb. Anal spines 5; dorsal and anal fins about same length Black Crappie

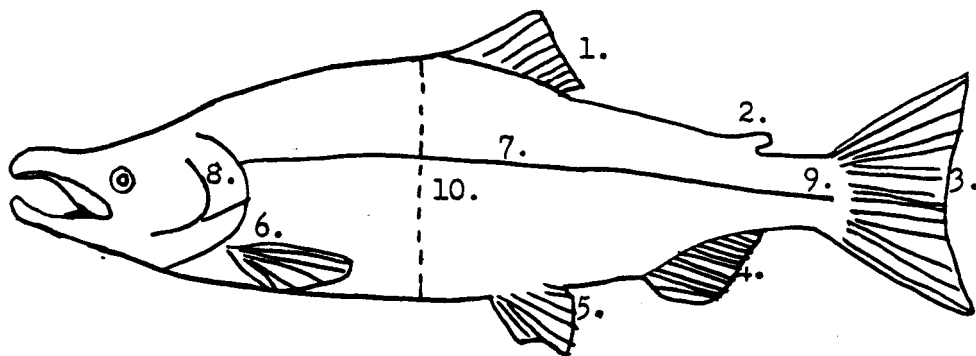
Figure 1.



SPINY-RAYED FISH

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Spiny part of dorsal fin. | 5. Pectoral fin. |
| 2. Soft part of dorsal fin. | 6. Pelvic fin. |
| 3. Caudal fin. | 7. Operculum. |
| 4. Anal fin. | 8. Caudal peduncle. |
| | 9. Lateral line. |
| | 10. Depth of body. |

Figure 2.



SOFT-RAYED FISH

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Dorsal fin. | 6. Pectoral fin. |
| 2. Adipose fin. | 7. Lateral line. |
| 3. Caudal fin. | 8. Operculum. |
| 4. Anal fin. | 9. Caudal peduncle. |
| 5. Pelvic fin. | 10. Depth of body. |